PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Alfred Cowdin.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
Daily delivered in city, by carrier, per week..... $0.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per annum..... 7.00
Tri-Weekly, to Mail Subscribers, per annum..... 5.00
Weekly, single subscription..... 2.00
" 3 copies..... 5.00
" 5 copies..... 7.50
" 8 copies..... 10.00
" 20 copies and one to getter up of club..... 20.00
Postage will be prepaid on Weekly sent to any part of the United States.
Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE,
Chicago, Illinois.

The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1860. NUMBER 194.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

The News

Our Washington dispatch says that Mr. Douglas had prepared an eulogy on Broderick to be delivered yesterday, but he was seriously ailed, ticked with pi urisy and was unable to go to the Capitol.

Mr. Cass, Secretary of State, is reported quite ill.

A report comes from New Mexico by the St. Louis *Republican*, that the Speaker of the House is the Legislature of that Territory, introduced a bill to repeal the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, prohibiting slavery in the Territory. The next day a resolution was almost unanimously adopted requesting the Speaker to resign, which he did, both the Speakership and his membership, and Cuellar y Medina was elected Speaker in his place, and the bill was rejected without a dissenting vote.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, no public business was transacted, the day being set apart for the announcement of the death of the late Senator Broderick. Brief touching eulogies were pronounced by Senators Hunn, Crittenden, Seward, Foster, Foot and Toombs.

In the House two ballots for Printer were taken, the last one Defrees lacking two votes of an election. After which the death of Senator Broderick was announced, Messrs. Burnett, Haskin, Hickman, Stout, Burlingame, Morris and Sickles delivering brief eulogies.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

This document, which we print this morning on the fourth page, will attract the attention of all classes of citizens who are interested in the city's welfare. We reserve comments until we shall have given it a more thorough and careful perusal. This much we feel warranted in saying this morning: that the details of the report establish that the city government has been conducted, during the past year, upon a scale of economy entirely consonant with the stringency of the times, and that in comparison with any previous administration it will stand the test of the most rigid scrutiny.

HOW TO ELECT A REPUBLICAN MAYOR.

We understand there is a cell in circulation and being numerously signed by our business men and others desirous of the certain success of the Republican party in the approaching municipal election, for a Republican Mass Meeting at Light Guard Hall on Wednesday evening next, to take into consideration the propriety of such action as will secure for the party a candidate for Mayor who will receive its undivided support.

We understand further, that it is not the intention of those who are signing the call to designate any man for the office, but to make a list of a half dozen or more of unexceptionable names, to be submitted to the nominating Convention on Saturday next for its consideration.

It is undoubtedly the wish of those who have talked this matter up to adjust the contest now going on in the Republican ranks, by directing the attention of the public to the importance of its triumph in the Presidential contest, to go into the Municipal election with undivided strength. It would be found in the character of the ticket put in nomination by the Democratic city convention yesterday. We allude particularly to the nominat on of Mr. Gurnee for the Mayoralty. That gentleman has twice filled the office for which he is now again presented. He owes his position on the ticket to the fact that he is a gentleman of unexceptionable character and, because having been in Europe most of the time during the past three or four years, and therefore not mixed up in the Douglas and Buchanan feud, he was supposed to be in a position to command the support of both factions of the Democracy. This Mr. Gurnee will undoubtedly be able to do. He will poll a full Democratic vote; and hence to defeat him and those associated with him, the Republicans must put a ticket in the field which will call out the strength of the party, and command its undivided and hearty support. The important bearing of a Republican triumph in our municipal contest, upon the State and National tickets next Fall, is too momentous to permit of reliance to be hazarded by the personal animosities or preferences of individual members of the party. All these things must be thrust aside for the sake of those higher and far-reaching results that are connected with a State and National triumph in the November election. Republicanism is largely in the majority in this city. We are convinced that there is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of making that majority tell to the very last vote in the municipal election. It can, it must be done. Personal prejudices and rivalries must be put out of sight, to be settled in some other way and at some other time. There must be no faltering—no hesitation—no divided effort growing out of mere personal considerations. The enemy is before us in strength, confident of victory by reason of dissensions in our ranks. We must meet him at every point with an unanimity of purpose and as undivided an army as that with which we will march out to the fight. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt as to the result. The Republicans of Chicago will come out of the contest with more than their accustomed majority, and the discomfiture of the enemy will be more signal than ever before.

HOW McCORMICK WAS SLAIN.

At the close of the primary meetings on Saturday last, we suppose Mr. McCormick would not have given a sixpence to insure his nomination to the Mayoralty. The fight in those meetings was directly between the friends of Gilman and McCormick; and McCormick carried more than three-fourths of the entire delegation. He and his friends made a gallant fight—spared neither labor nor money; and, prior to the meeting of the Convention, doubtless felt perfectly sure that their interests were safe. What the result was will be seen by the ballotings published in another column. The supposed victor came out of the Convention the most badly whipt man of all who aspired to its honors. The result came about in this way: A report was put in circulation on Sunday that Mr. McCormick was an Administration Democrat—that he was on terms of personal intimacy and friendship with old Buck—that, in short, he was a "Danite." It is said, though we do not vouch for its truth, that the report had its origin in the *Times* office. At all events, such a story getting out, the defeat of Mr. McCormick was at once resolved upon by the managers and wire pullers. What means were adopted to secure this result; how Mr. Gurnee was induced to come in at the eleventh hour and reap the fruit of McCormick's labors and investments; how the delegates elected to vote for McCormick were made to desert him, we leave for the imagination to supply; but when the facts leak out, as sooner or later they will, the slaughtering of poor McCormick will be considered one of the most remarkable cases of cruelty and injustice recorded in political annals.

THE CITY.

FLORAL.—D. Bonnard, gardner of Messrs. Lill & Diveresy, sent us yesterday a bouquet of cut flowers of wonderful beauty and fragrance.

LAMP OF THE STARON.—The sixth, and last, of the Richmond House Hops takes place this evening.

☞ We would call the attention of the ladies to the auction sale of Millinery goods, by Gilbert and Sampson, at No. 119, South Clark street, this morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ Parties in want of Good Furniture at great bargains should attend the auction sale this morning at 9½ o'clock, at No. 82, Lake street, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers.

Also, at 10½ o'clock, one fine Piano Forte.

SENT TO JAIL.—In the Recorder's Court yesterday Jerome M. Foster, who plead guilty to libel in his capacity of correspondent of the filthy *United States Police Gazette*, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the County Jail.

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON'S LECTURE COURSE.—The regular lecture of the free course, before Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College will be delivered this evening by William Bross, of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Subject, *"Elements of National Greatness."*

ACCIDENT.—Among the persons injured in the late accident on the Chicago, Pitsburgh & Fort Wayne, was Howard Priestly, Esq., of this city, who was on a journey to Baltimore, his wife and child accompanying him. He has returned to the city with his party.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The city fathers held a meeting last evening. The leading topic of the evening was the Horse Railroad matter. The Mayor announced that an injunction had been issued by Judge Manierre against the Council passing a vote to allow a track to be laid across Clark street bridge. Ald. Jones offered an ordinance extending for ten years the time within which the City Railway Company are required to lay their track through South Clark street. It was passed after a lengthy discussion.

IMMIGRATION WANTED.—A letter was received this morning by the City Marshal, from one S. Dean, from Atlanta, Ga., inquiring for the whereabouts of one Mrs. Mary Reed. She formerly resided here and has a little girl, and some children. At last accounts she was in destitute circumstances and wished to return to Georgia. If this should meet her eye she is informed that her children are desirous to have her return, and that any further information she may want will be furnished by the City Marshal.

PROCESSION OF FINE BEEVES.—A procession of fat cattle passed through our streets yesterday to call attention to the fact that they are all and several to be served up on and about the 22d inst., Washington's birthday. They were the white cow, Lady Washington, weighing 1,900 pounds, owned by John T. Reynes, and to be killed for C. P. Albee. A monster roan cow, to be killed for Louis Reichberg. Three noble red cattle, fed by J. T. Sherman, and sold to James Bly, all destined for the axe on the 22d. A huge ox, weighing 2,000 pounds, sold to S. Hyman, corner of State and Randolph streets.

The Tenth Ward Republican Club. Messrs. H. B. Ruger, John, Schultan, (dec. Miller, Max. Schuller, and Geo. W. Edwards, subscribing themselves the officers of the Tenth Ward Republican Club, write to us saying positively that John Wentworth "did not bring Dennis Coughlin and others to the meetings of the Club to create disturbance, for those persons have behaved with the utmost decorum when present. Also that the persons who came to this office on Friday last, calling themselves officers of the Club, misstated their positions. We have simply to state that the gentlemen who called on us, as stated, were Mr. Pierce, Mr. Lobstein, and another, whose name we do not recall—members of the Tenth Ward *Executive Committee*, though we understand them to state that they were officers of the other organization.

DR. HOLLAND'S LECTURE BEFORE THE AUDUBON CLUB AND YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Dr. Holland will lecture before the Audubon Club on Wednesday night on "The Relations of Fine Art to Human Life," and before the Young Men's Association on Thursday night, on "Work and Play." The lectures are wisely chosen, as they are the most freshly from his pen, and as they are calculated to represent in the strongest contrast the characteristics of his mind—the speculative and the philosophical among the highest themes, and the plain and practical upon subjects that come home to the common, every-day life of the world. As represented by the public press, where they have been delivered, (and one or the other has been pronounced upon the platform through a session which has already reached seventy-two nights) the lectures are said in one particular both bring everything to the test of common sense; and we trust that both will be greeted by crowded houses.

As a writer and a lecturer Dr. Holland has come to be universally recognized as a man with a mission. Lecturing with him is not a performance for the the tickling the ears of the multitude. He has truths to promulgate, convictions to express, and a work to do; and in these he enjoys a wide and widening popular sympathy. But his are not the only claims to patronize which the lectures present. The Audubon Club, which is destined to do a most important work for Natural Science in the North West, has claims upon the citizens of Chicago second to no voluntary organization among them. To the Club we owe that encouragement which will enable them to compass the objects. It is to increase their funds that this lecture is given. Let their object be abundantly accomplished. Coming as a regular lecture in a course, that before the Young Men's Association will be abundantly attended as a matter of course.

HORSE FAIR.—We are informed that the Directors of the Northwestern Agricultural Society have decided on holding a Horse Fair and Exhibition on their grounds next June, commencing on the 12th and continuing five days. A liberal schedule of premiums will be made up, and the lovers of fine horses will have an opportunity of gratifying their taste. Among the premiums are three for the fleetest walking horse, with reference to their use in the plow and for heavy teaming. We understand the Society are already negotiating for some fine blooded stock, both cattle and horses, and that it is their purpose to send an agent to Europe next year, with the view of importing and introducing animals from analagous regions, which may be serviceable on our prairies and in the vast mountain regions West of us, and which are being fast deprived of their natural fauna by the progress of civilization.

THE NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The new steam fire engine, the "*Little Giant*," arrived here yesterday via Grand Trunk and Michigan Central Railroad, from the Amoskeag Works of Manchester, N. H. It is one of the three ordered by the city, conditionally, each to be fully tested here. The machine is a beauty in appearance, and if not overrated can do good work. She weighs 5,500 lbs., and is to cost $5,500, if she comes up to the present at the house of Fire King, No. 1, on Dearborn street. She will be tested in a day or two.

PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS.—It is hoped that our business men, and all parties interested in the trade and prosperity of Chicago, will be present at the meeting called by the Board of Trade, for the purpose of organizing a Chicago and Pike's Peak Express Company, at the Recorder's Court Room, at half-past seven, this evening.

ROSE HILL CEMETERY.—At the Common Council meeting last evening, the Council passed a vote to close the contract with the Rose Hill Cemetery Company to sell no more lots in the present Cemetery.

PERSONAL.—Allen Butler, Esq., of the New York Central Railroad, has been in this city for some days past, and leaves to-day for New Orleans.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement at Rush Medical College takes place on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15th, at the College building.

THE GILPIN BEQUEST TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—We have already stated that the late Henry D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, by his will left a large bequest for the erection of a fire proof building for the Chicago Historical Society. The *Journal* of yesterday publishes the following from an authentic source:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1860.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 7th is at hand. The bequest in Mr. Gilpin's will is to the "Historical Society of Chicago," and consists of one-third of his residuary estate, which third is estimated at about $60,000, which after the death of his wife is to be invested for ten years. The accumulated interest is appropriated to putting up a Fire Proof Building. The subsequent income to purchasing books. But the bequest, with others of a like character, say to the Historical Society of this city, and to the Academy of Fine Arts, also of this city, is to immediate jeopardy of being defeated by the construction of a law in this State, which Mr. Gilpin seems to have overlooked, or been ignorant of. This law requires all wills which contain bequests intended for any literary, charitable or religious uses, to be made thirty days before the death of the testator. Mr. Gilpin's will was made only twenty days before his death. The impression here is that these bequests are null and void. There is, however, an opinion entertained by some that the laws of Illinois may protect that of the Historical Society of Chicago. The executors, of whom I one, have not yet had time to examine these questions;

Respectfully yours, C. MACALESTER.

POLICE.

LARCENY.—Michael Maddigan and James O'Connor were charged with stealing a dozen brooms from James Foley, 284 Halsted street, Saturday evening, Feb. 4th. The prosecution made a witness of Maddigan against O'Connor, who was committed in default of $300 bail for trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

A GREAT DESCENT.—Yesterday morning a woman named Ellen Welch was brought before Justice Akin, on a charge of vagrancy. The *Journal*, which has hunted up her history, says that some five or six years ago, Ellen ran away from Ireland in company with a dashing young Irishman whom her parents had forbidden her to marry. Her father lived at Castle Kearney, and was a man of opulence and influence, and Ellen had been well brought up. But with that perverseness which is always a characteristic of love, was bent upon marrying the young officer.

After various fortunes she finally fell in with disreputable characters, who fleeced her out of her clothing and an allowance of $30 which she received every three months from her father, through the priest. She took to drinking, and by gradual descents soon fell to a low depth. Ellen is an own niece to Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish orator and reformer, her mother, Mary O'Connell, being his sister. She was sent to Bridewell.

SENTENCE.—Albert Abbott was fined $25 for drawing a pistol. Henry Kouf was sent to the Reform School. Frank Ward was fined $10 for a fight with a countryman. George Henry Babel was sent to the Reform School.

INQUEST.

DEAD OR WORSE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner James, on the body of a Mrs. Twomey, living on Sedgwick street in the North Division, who died suddenly on Sunday night. The inquest showed her death resulted from habits of excessive intemperance.

THE CITY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The delegates chosen at the Ward Primary Meetings on Saturday evening, met at 2 P. M. yesterday at Cadets' Hall, in Garrett Block, to put in nomination a ticket to be supported by them at the forthcoming municipal election. The best possible service will be rendered our Republican readers, who may have failed hitherto to appreciate the importance of the approaching contest, by prominence given to the fact that the most active exertions are everywhere being put forth to harmonize the factions of the Democracy, and present a strong front. The Convention yesterday was quite another affair from its two immediate predecessors. The hall was well filled, the Convention occupying the platform.

William B. Bateham was chosen chairman, and P. A. Hoyne secretary. The following is the roll of the Convention as organized:

Delegates.

FIRST WARD—Cornelius Prim, D. H. Daniels, Wm. Y. Daniels, J. T. D. Elliott, C. H. Curtis, W. B. Bateham, John Sweeney.

SECOND WARD—H. D. Colvin, C. Cameron, S. McCarty, Chas. Stolz, David Brandon, M. Gleason, D. Whitehall, M. Kraus.

THIRD WARD—John M. Smeltzer, J. A. Rabe, H. C. Miller, H. M. Wing, W. Y. Taylor, Lawrence McNamara, H. T. Wells, J. J. Schwarz.

FOURTH WARD—Philip Dunk, Lawrence Lonergan, Sol. Moloney, Arne Vye, Patrick Rea, James Ivers, Valentine Ahl.

FIFTH WARD—M. F. Tuley, P. Hammer, J. H. Bothwell, H. Hinman, C. Pridgen, P. A. Hoyne, M. Weidon, F. W. Ellinan, John Lyon.

SIXTH WARD—Nathan Allen, W. W. Davis, J. McAllen, S. L. Gilbert, H. Clark, F. Macon, Joel Cook, H. Greenbaum, Joseph Wilson, J. Wetterich.

SEVENTH WARD—W. W. Redmond, Maurice Clifford, John Depp, Thomas Casson, Frederick Jauer, James Keefe, Edward Lonergan, Michael Meehan, Michael Davison, Valentine Wurz-mith.

EIGHTH WARD—Walter J. Bates, Nicholas Reiss, F. A. Hayhurst, Seth T. Sniffin, T. C. Furse, Joseph Schintzel, H. Wolf, Martin Schmidt, Tobe Mann.

NINTH WARD—Hiram Pitt, Phillip Wadsworth, H. F. Bryan, E. W. Ellis, John S. Yost, T. S. Sabetson, John Cowell.

TENTH WARD—Dennis Coughlin, Thos. O'Neil, David Ward, Peter Dunne, Thomas Dunne, Thomas McAnerny, Mat. C. Dunsher.

Messrs. Rucker, Daniels and Hodge were appointed tellers. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidate for

MAYOR.

Mr. Daniels nominated M. D. Gilman. Mr. Colvin put in nomination Walter S. Gurnee. J. M. Wentworth did the same for H. H. McCormick, attempting at the same time a speech, which he was not permitted to finish. The informal ballot gave

Whole vote	82
Necessary to a choice	42
Gilman	37
Gurnee	29
McCormick	16

No choice.

The second formal ballot gave:

Whole number of votes	82
Necessary to a choice	42
Gurnee	41
Gilman	34

Walter S. Gurnee was declared the candidate, and on motion his nomination was unanimous.

Messrs. Colvin, Allen and Rountree were appointed a committee to wait on the candidate and announce the result. The Convention proceeded to vote for

CITY MARSHAL.

Henry Greenbaum named "Jo. Schlossman," Cather named Darius Knights. Philip Conley named Capt. W. A. Ingals. W. W. Taylor named Harvey Danks. The informal ballot gave

Whole number of votes	79
Necessary to a choice	40
Schlossman	31
Knights	22
Ingals	14
Danks	11

On motion, Schlossman was declared unanimously chosen.

The next candidate was

CITY TREASURER.

The names put in nomination were E. I. Tinkham, H. D. Colvin, Hugh Maher, H. H. Horlbut, C. L. Niehoff, M. C. Stearns; but of these only three came to the scratch, as shown in the informal ballot:

Whole number of votes	73
Necessary to a choice	37
Tinkham	37
Niehoff	20
Stearns	6

The nomination of Tinkham was made unanimous.

CITY ATTORNEY.

The names of Messrs. Meech, Adams, E. Van-Buren, Fuller, and J. A. Mulligan, were placed before the Convention. The first vote gave:

Whole number of votes	69
Necessary to a choice	35
Meech	19
Fuller	19
Van Buren	14
Mulligan	17

The names of Adams, Meech and Van-Buren were withdrawn. The next vote stood:

Fuller	34
Mulligan	36

And the latter was declared unanimously chosen.

CITY COLLECTOR.

Mr. Cameron thought there would be no difference of view here. He believed the Convention "would unanimously nominate, vive voce, the old war-horse of Democracy, D. Runnion." But it seemed there were other war-horses, and out came the names of T. C. Weber, Harvey Danks, and Keith, all warranted "*war-horses*," and the latter certainly "*Morgan*." The vote gave:

Whole number of votes	81
Necessary to a choice	41
Runnion	34
Weber	23
Keith	4
Danks	11

Runnion was declared the unanimous candidate.

CITY RECEIVER.

The ballot gave the following result:

Richard Potts	39
Michael McDermott	39

the former being nominated.

Mr. Cameron read a communication from the Democratic Executive Committee, on which he based a resolution to the effect of leaving it with that Committee to apportion anew the delegates of delegates from each ward. After some discussion this was fixed on the basis of one delegate to each one hundred Democratic voters on the coming Presidential vote.

Mr. Clarence just at this time entered the hall, and, being called out, made a brief, quiet speech.

H. Greenebaum introduced a resolution to the effect that in the view of this Convention, the purpose of the Democracy is to secure "Good Government, Retrenchment and Reform."

The Convention then adjourned, to nominate by Divisions, their respective Street Commissioners.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the 10th Ward Club this Tuesday Evening, at the house of H. Niemeyer, corner of Canal and Mitchell streets. Every Republican of the Ward is requested to be present.

MAX. SCHULLER, Sec.

—The Fourth Ward Republican Club will hold a meeting Tuesday evening, Feb. 14th, at 7½ P. M., at L. Zeigler's saloon, corner of Washington and Wells streets.

L. LAMPERTS, Sec'y.

SEVENTH WARD.—The Republican Club of the Seventh Ward will hold a meeting Tuesday evening, Feb. 14th, at 7½ o'clock, in the German House, corner of Indiana and Wells streets. Prominent speakers will address the audience. Every Republican in the ward is requested to attend.

C. S. HUBBARD, President.
A. M. HIBBEN, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Club will be held this (Tuesday) evening at their room in Col. Smith's building, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Desplaines street. Let all Republicans be on hand.

A LECTURE ON NATURAL HISTORY.—We would remind our readers that the next lecture of the winter course, before Bross's Commercial College, will be delivered on the above subject this evening by Alvin E. Small, M. D.

BY TELEGRAPH

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

SENATE.—The Senate met at one o'clock. No preliminary business of moment was transacted.

Mr. Hunn, in conformity with the practice of the Senate, had the melancholy duty announce the death of David C. Broderick, late Senator from California, who died in San Francisco Sept. 16th. He fell in a conflict engendered by a bitter political contest. He was born in Washington a little over 40 years from the time of his death. His father was a stone cutter, but a respectable artizan and citizen. He moved early in his life to New York, where his father soon died. His mother and brother followed, and David was left alone. He rose to a distinguished position in New York. He went to California, an early pioneer, where he gained popularity and was elected to the State Senate, and the Presidnet of that body. He had, with laudable energy, carved out his own fortunes. Mr Hunn paid an eloquent tribute to his memory.

Mr. Crittenden followed. He spoke of Mr. Broderick's personal characteristics, his boldness, frankness, honesty and manly qualities. "May he rest in peace."

Mr. Seward referred to the expansion of the country to the Pacific. Mr. Broderick was the organizer of American society in California. He possessed neither birth, education, fortune, or any other prestige to advance his ambition.—When he (Seward) heard of his death he experienced much more than ordinary sorrow. He regretted that he had been prematurely cut off in a life of usefulness, and eulogized him as a friend and an honest public servant.

Mr Foster made some brief allusion to the virtues of the deceased. He referred to the manner of his death, with the view of considering that action in connection with the part of the Senate, and delivered a homily against duelling as a crime at common law. The question was, should the Senate pay a tribute to a man who had wilfully raised his life in violation of the law of God and man? For one, whatever respect he might have for the deceased, he could not vote for the resolutions of respect.

Mr. Foot, in behalf of Mr. Wade, who was detained from his seat by indisposition, pronounced a brief eulogy on the deceased. In which he lauded him as an honest and incorruptible man, and added his own concurrence to these sentiments.

Mr. Toombs said he found the deceased honest, bold and truthful, and one of the best specimens of self-made Americans. He trusted him as a friend, and adversary. The end he fell in honorable combat in defence of his honor. He could not have died more nobly. He gave his hearty concurrence to the resolutions.

The usual resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wright was appointed a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. Garnett, who was excused.

Mr. Pryor was excused from serving on the same Committee.

On motion of Mr. Craig, of Mo., a resolution was adopted that on Wednesday at one o'clock the Clerk shall call the States, commencing with Maine, when the members may introduce bills and resolutions of which previous notice has been given for reference only, and without debate.

Mr. Burch presented the proceedings of the Pacific R. R Convention, held at San Francisco in Sept. last, and moved that the subject be referred to a select committee of nine.

Mr. Sherman objected, saying that he had previously moved that the House proceed to the election of Printer.

Mr. Maynard asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution providing for the selection of seats by drawing for them.

Mr. Houston thought there was no necessity for this, as every seat belonged to every member.

The House voted on the motion of Mr. Burch to suspend the rules to enable him to have the Pacific R. R. Convention proceedings at San Francisco referred to a select committee. The question was negatived by 71 against 96.

Mr. Sherman's motion on the election of a Printer was then stated.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, there was a call of the House.

Mr. Sherman's motion to proceed to the election of a Printer, was adopted, with a proviso that the House retain the right to modify the present law on printing as it may see proper—the Printer receiving the appointment or election to do so on the condition herein set forth.

A committee of seven was appointed to examine into the law in relation to the printing of the House of Representatives—the prices paid for, and the duty of the Printer—whose duty it shall be to report thereon within the least possible delay, such improvements as they may deem advisable.

Mr. Florence placed in nomination Mr. A. J. Glossbrenner, saying the gentleman was a practical printer, and if elected would have the entire confidence of the House. Mr. ——— nominated John D. Defrees, also a practical printer. Joe Severance, D. D. Banks, Edward Barksdale, and others were nominated by gentlemen present, and were afterwards withdrawn.

The House then proceeded to vote:

Whole number of votes	188
Necessary to a choice	95
Defrees	92
Glossbrenner	86
Moore, Gales & Seaton	2
Blanchard	2
Mitchell	1
Flanigan	1

The House again voted:

Whole number of votes	183
Necessary to a choice	92
Defrees	95
Glossbrenner	86
Gales & Seaton	1
Blanchard	1
Coombs	1

Further proceedings were interrupted by a message from the Senate, announcing the death of Mr. Broderick.

Mr. Burnett delivered an eulogy, saying that Mr. Broderick's memory will long be cherished by the people of California.

Mr. Haskin gave the eventful and romantic history of his deceased friend, believing his career would serve as a glorious precedent for the poor and humble who have only the wealth of intellect to command. They were schoolboys together. Mr. Haskin said in the course of his eulogy, that Mr. Broderick won the admiration of his friends and the respect of his enemies; for his energy of character, integrity and fidelity to his friends, Mr. Broderick had no superior.

Mr. Hickman spoke of Mr. Broderick as God's instrument for mighty purposes.—Those that thought him less than a Philosopher never knew him. His every nerve was exerted to mighty labor. It might be said there was but one Broderick to walk the earth. He was just and generous, gifted and noble, pure and patriotic. He raised poverty into rank, proving the legitimacy of the blood. His fame would be as enduring as the records of public virtue.

Mr. Stout paid a tribute of respect to his friend.

Mr. Burlingame then spoke of his friend as a Democrat, without being a demagogue, who loved the people but never betrayed them, and after they discovered these traits of character, he won their regard. He had an indomitable will, under the power of which party names and party discipline disappeared. Men forgot that they were Democrats or Republicans, but called themselves Broderick men. Scornful of corruption and tyranny, in the greatness and purity of his pebble and private life, he saw the very points which made him the advocate of the people's rights.

Mr. Morris of Ill., spoke of Mr. Broderick raising himself to eminence by the purity of his character. What had he done that he should die by the hand of violence? If he had been less independent he would have been a living man to-day. He was a moral hero, alike scorning the smiles and corruptions of power; calling things by their right names. No Senator, in no short a time, ever acquired so wide spread a fame. When the roll of California statesmen shall be called over in the Judgment Day, and Broderick is inquired for, more than one voice will reach the ear of Jehovah saying—"Am I my brother's keeper?"

Mr. Sickles said Messrs. Gwin were warm feelings of fleshment for Mr. Broderick by many citizens of New York, among whom his early years and manhood were passed. He spoke of Mr. Broderick's noble traits of character and called him the founder of the Democratic party in California.

Resolutions of respect were adopted, and the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Glossbrenner was supported for the House Printer by the Democrat, Mr. Briggs and all South Americans present excepting Etheridge and Stokes, who voted for Messrs. Gales & Seaton. Mr. Defrees received the votes of all others present, including Mr. Davis, of Md., and excepting Stanton, Adams, and Curdy (?).

Senator Douglas had prepared an eulogy on Mr. Broderick, to be delivered to-day, but last night he was severely attacked by pleurisy.

Mr. Farnsworth intends introducing a bill for the transportation of the mails from Missouri to the Pacific, by railway.

Mr. Grow will shortly introduce a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Private accounts from the Rio Grande regarding the statements as to affairs in that quarter as much exaggerated, the object being to give rise to rumors of adventurers a pretext for crossing into Mexico. Apart from Cortenas' band Mexicans are represented as exceedingly friendly.

A report prevails that the Secretary of State, Mr. Cass, has been attacked with serious illness.

As the contest for House printer is close, the expected arrival of Mr. Stalworth, to-night or to-morrow, is a matter of much interest among the Democrats.

Arrest of a supposed Murderess.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A young married woman named Sarah Jane McCarky, has been arrested on suspicion of having something to do with the mysterious murder of the Custom House watchman. The general impression is that she is innocent, and her husband's story corroborates her statement that she was at home all the evening. A stage driver asserts positively, however, that she got into his carriage about the time of the murder near State street, and rode up to 29th street.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—The schooner Red Fox, from Tampico, the 6th, brings $21,000 in specie, and dates from Vera Cruz to the 30th and the City of Mexico to the 26th ult.

Miramon was preparing his expedition against Vera Cruz. He had raised money, and is concentrating troops for that purpose at the Capital. The Liberals propose to march upon the Capital as soon as Miramon starts for Vera Cruz.

A pronunciamento attempted on the 23d, in favor of Marquez, was promptly suppressed.

ORIZABA, Feb. 11th.—The steamer Isabel, with dates from Havana and Key West to the 10th inst., has arrived.

H. L. Plumb, bearer of dispatches to the United States Government, was a passenger.

The *Courier's* correspondent at Vera Cruz, writes under date of the 4th inst., that Cobas, with 3,000 men, had been defeated on Orizaba; and that Miramon's expedition against Vera Cruz, is consequently probably abandoned.

The Liberals had occupied Colima, San Luis and Guatemala.

The church forces had been defeated near the Lascalla, with a loss of 100 in killed and prisoners, and a quantity of artillery, ammunition, &c. Well is successfully opposed in Jalisco.

The Church party government is reduced to a small extent of territory.

The available force of the Liberals is 30,000 men.

Miramon, by extraordinary efforts, has negotiated the sale of $10,000,000 bonds for $450,000, through dealing with the French Minister. Nine million of these bonds will enter the French Convention as foreign debts.

Mr. Mathews, the English Charge, had presented an ultimatum asking full payment of his claims within eight days, in default of which he would demand his passports. Little confidence was placed in his sincerity.

Senor Ocampo had resigned the ministry of foreign affairs, to accept a special mission to the United States, and was succeeded by Degollado by the former and the recognition of the constitutional government by the latter. De Gollado takes the place vacated. Ocampo leaves in the English packet of the 15th inst.

The stock of sugar at Havana and Matanzas was 85,000 boxes. Muscovado quotations 5@6 reals. Molasses arrived slowly and sold readily at 4½ reals for clayed, 5½ muscovado. Exchange on London at 60 days 13½@14 premium; on New York 2@2½ do.

Nothing new from Key West.

From New Mexico.

St. Lorra, Feb. 12.—The Santa Fe correspondent of the *Republican* says that the Speaker of the House introduced a bill for the repeal of the law passed last session of the Assembly protecting slavery in the Territory. The next day a resolution was almost unanimously adopted, requesting him to resign the Speakership, which he did, and subsequently resigned his seat in the House and went home. The same day Mr. Cuellar y Medina was elected Speaker, when the bill in question was referred to a select committee who reported in favor of its rejection, which was done without a dissenting voice.

Pittsburg Must Pay.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania issued a decree, to-day, compelling Pittsburg to pay the interest on its debt, in full and ample provision for the payment of the interest due on $150,000 worth of bonds issued by the city of Pittsburg in the payment of its subscription to the charter of the Valley Railroad.

Destructive Fire in Canada.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—The large woolen and cloth factory near Brooklyn, C. W., owned by Mathewson & Radcliffe, was totally destroyed by fire early on Saturday last. Loss $25,000; insured for $4,000.

New Counterfeit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Several arrests have been made for passing spurious 2s on the North River Bank. They are a poor imitation.

From Washington.

(N. Y. Tribune's Washington Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 14th.—The official orders have not yet been issued, but it is decided to withdraw all our troops from Utah, with the exception of one regiment, and scatter them principally over New Mexico and Arizona, in range of the posts from El Paso to Fort Yuma. If this policy be carried out, the transportation to Utah will be reduced from 500,000 pounds annually to 100,000.

The weekly statement of the Treasury shows the subscriptions to date, $8,400,847 50; receipts, $1,494,926 60; drafts paid, $1,381,505 02; drafts unpaid, $1,043,358 15. In addition to the above amount, which amount is subject to draft, the Treasury has $600,000 from the sale of a loan to receive $2,000,000 in Treasury notes capable of reissue. The Civil and Diplomatic bill will draw about $5,500,000 out of the Treasury proper, leaving it a margin of $5,000,000 with present means and $4,000,000 out of funds in depositories subject to the order of the Post Master General.

Judge M. F. Conway, representative elect under the Wyandotte Constitution, arrived from Kansas yesterday, and will testify before the investigating Committee this week. Mr. Conway says that there is no fear expressed in Kansas to the proposed change of boundary of the State. He says that the Territorial Legislature, now in Session in Lawrence, will unite with the Wyandotte Convention in memorializing Congress for immediate admission with the Constitution as it now stands.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Good board and pleasant rooms, at 157 N. Clark, for $2.75 per week, day board $2.50. Ja 21-61

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES makes a perfect lock stitch, the stitch presenting the same appearance *on both sides of the fabric sewn*.

"Light Family Machine, price Letter A Family Machine," (new) $75; "No 1 and 2 Tailoring Machine, $95 and $105; "International," (new) $115. Hemmers, &c. &c. &c.

Machines for all kinds of *Leather sewing* constantly on hand at 66 Lake street.

jy26-1m A. W. HARRIS, Agt.

"CITY HOTEL."—We have reduced our rates for day board to $5.50 per week, from date.

R. SOWERS & Co.

ja17-1m

Auction Sales.

LADIES' AUCTION!
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
Millinery Goods,
By Gilbert & Sampson, at the store of Misses E. A. & A. Dennis,
No 119 South Clark Street,

Commenced at THIS (Tuesday) MORNING at 10 o'clock, and continue THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, P. M. We will sell without reserve, the entire stock of Fashionable Goods, consisting of a great variety of Trimmed and Unfinished Millinery Goods, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, &c. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

feb6d7t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Assrs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
NEW PIANO FORTE, FURNITURE,
Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Mirrors, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 14th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, at our store, No. 82 LAKE STREET, part of the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, together with a very fine assortment of Parlor Suites, Marble-top Tables, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Rockers, Easy and Parlor Chairs, Divans, Ottomans, Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, Hat Trees, Piano Stools, Marble-top and plain Chamber Sets, Cottage Sets of

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1860.

DAWNINGS ON MISSOURI STOCKS.

Several weeks since we called the attention of the owners of those banks in Illinois whose issues were secured by Missouri State stocks, to the fact that the dangers they would be sure, in the end, to suffer by holding those stocks. Our advice to them was condensed in one word—"sell." If they have not taken that advice, we have at least done our duty. Almost every day adds to the conviction that the advice to sell was sound and timely.

The Missouri Legislature is to convene on the 27th of the present month. Private advices from that State assure us that matters are now arranged to pass a bill to issue a new batch of bonds to the railways, amounting to some six millions of dollars. Railway managers and contractors, town-site and stock-job speculators, and treasury pap suckers of every hue and stripe, have perambulated the State, and brought such influences to bear upon the members of the Legislature as it is believed will pass the bill.

Should their hopes be realized, the effect upon the prosperity of our own State must be highly injurious, if, indeed, it be not disastrous. We copied on the 30th of January, from the *Springfield Journal*, a statement taken from the books of the Auditor of the State, showing that on the first of January last, the Illinois Banks had on deposit in that office $3,371,000 of Missouri sixes as security for their issues. Most of these, if we mistake not, were taken at about 84 cents. On Saturday they were down to 80½ in New York. It will soon be, if indeed, it is not already, the duty of the Bank Commissioners to require additional securities, or that the banks should withdraw a corresponding amount of their issues. If such a call were made most, perhaps all, of them could put up the additional bonds; but suppose under the issue of six or seven million of new bonds by the State of Missouri, they should sink five per cent., perchance twice that for every sixty days for the next six months. The interest of the owners of the banks would obviously be to let them go into liquidation, and of course they would do it. One thing certainly can be done. The Auditor and Bank Commissioners can refuse to receive any more Missouri bonds till it is definitely understood what will be the settled policy of that State. Ohio bonds in 1841, if we mistake not, fell below fifty cents; and certainly Ohio was a much richer State than Missouri can be for some years to come.

Our only object in all this is to put our State officers and the owners of the banks whose bills are secured by Missouri bonds on their guard. It is always better to "know the worst and to provide for it." We have not, it is scarcely necessary to say, the least particle of ill feeling against the State of Missouri. It is certainly our interest to promote her prosperity in every possible way. It is not our duty, however, to see our own citizens suffer, without giving them timely warning of their danger.

SEDITION LAWS.

The Douglas presses and politicians have become suddenly dumb in the very important matter of their leader's late speech advocating a new Sedition Law. It will not do, gentlemen, to drop that little topic so early. The public are interested in it; they cannot afford to have it shuckled so early in the fight. Mr. Douglas said:

"It cannot be said that the time has not yet arrived for such legislation. It cannot be said with truth that the Harper's Ferrymen will not be repeated, or is not in danger of repetition. It is only necessary to inquire into the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage, and ascertain whether those causes are yet in existence and active, to enable us to determine whether there is any ground for apprehension that that invasion will be repeated. Sir, what were the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage? Why, out-stepping the limits of the Constitution, and by legislation re-organizing my first conviction that the Harper's Ferry crime was the natural, logical, inevitable result of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party, as explained and enforced in their platforms, their speeches, their pamphlets and books, and especially in the speeches of their leaders in and out of Congress."

"Then, sir, I hold that it is not only necessary to use the military power when the armed forces of the Union shall invade a State, but in addition to the judicial department of the government to suppress all conspiracies and combinations in the several States with intent to invade a State, or molest or disturb its government, its peace, its citizens, its property, or its institutions. You cannot punish the overt act, the consummation WITH INTENT TO do the act, and then you will suppress conspiracies.

"The Constitution has given the power, and all we ask of Congress is to give the means, and we, by indictments and convictions in the Federal Courts of our several States, will make such examples of the leaders of these conspiracies as will strike terror into the hearts of the others, and there will be an end of Abolitionism. The fundamental principle of the Republican party, is violent, irreconcilable, eternal warfare upon the institution of American Slavery, with the view of its ultimate extinction throughout the land. Sir, I employ the object of the Republican I contemplate to be put down this outside interference, it is to repress this irreprehensible conflict."

What is the plain meaning of these utterances? We submit to all men capable of drawing an inference that it is this:

I. It is the duty of Congress to inquire whether the causes which led to the Harper's Ferry outrage, still exist.

II. The doctrines and teachings of the *Republican party* are the causes of that outrage.

III. It is the duty of Congress to punish not only the act, but the intent to do the act.

IV. The holding and proclaiming a certain set of opinions,—to-wit: the doctrines of the Republican party—are the intent to invade a State and should be punished by indictment and conviction in the Federal Courts.

Under the law which Mr. Douglas proposes, Georgs Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Randolph, all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and almost every public man in the United States, North or South, prior to 1820, might be indicted, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary if living at this day!

The Genius of Modesty.

Among the foolish things which are sometimes published, with the best possible motives, few are more ridiculous than the stereotyped appeals which are made to young men to Be Something—in "Student's Manuals," "Young Men's Own Books," and weekly newspapers.—As if restlessness and fussy ambition were altogether wanting in "Young America," our youth are hardly out of their swaddling clothes ere they are urged by these moralists to look with contempt upon, and struggle out of, the sphere which providence has assigned to them. Forgetting that all callings are alike honorable, if pursued with an honorable spirit—that it is the *heart* only which degrades, and not the work a man does; a blacksmith may be a man of polished manners, and a millionare a clown; that a shoemaker may put genius and taste into his work, while a lawyer may cobble—these writers are continually pointing the young to the Astors and the Angelos, the Herschels and the Stephensons, and telling them that *they*, too, may shine as stars in the firmament of Art, Science, or Mammon, provided they will concentrate their energies, "outwatch the bear," and convert their intellectual diamond dust into a diamond. *From* the general spirit of these appeals one would infer that every human being at birth is a Shakspeare or a Newton *in posse*, and that, provided he be educated properly, and labors assiduously enough, he may astonish the world with Hamlets and *Principias*. Genius, these writers are fond of dedning with Buffon as "patience," and they will quote to you with gusto the saying of Newton, that, if he differed from other men, it was only by "patient thought." If the young man will but exert himself to the utmost, say they, there is no height of greatness to which he may not soar. Ah! but how immense is that "if!" It is the castle in which those possible Mirabeaus—unlike the thunderer of the French tribune—are always confined. "If my aunt had been a man, she would have been my uncle!" They forget, these wisseeres, that the power of patient labor was the very *essence* of Newton's genius; that continuity and concentration of thought are in exact proportion to the size and vitality of the flickering principle. What a man *does* is the real test of what a man is; and to talk of what great things one would accomplish, *if* he had more activity of mind, is to say how strong a man would be, if he only had more strength; or how swiftly a steamer would cut the waves, if she had only a bigger boiler, or a better hull, or could generate steam fast enough!

It is easy to theorize as to what man might become, if they were something different from what they are. Give a man the mental energy, the spiritual force of Newton, and he may unconsciously do as great things as Newton. Give a Dog the muscular strength, the physical qualities of the Lion, and he would be as terrible as the monarch of the forest; or, *vice versa*, make the Lion cease to be carnivorous in his instincts, and he will be a pleasant play-fellow for your dogs and children!

My experience shows that it is the nature of Genius to labor patiently, and hence it is easy to leap to the conclusion that Genius is but patient labor. But, though Genius is essentially active, and willing to labor, it is the fallacy of noticing that Will can do the work of Intellect, that Effort can supply Genius, and that mere intensity of desire can give intensity of power. As well might the fortune-hunter, by fastening, striving, to run as fast as the greyhound, or the monkey to acquire the strength of the elephant. No great intellectual thing was ever done by great effort; a great thing can only be done by a great *man*, and he does it without effort. "An improving actor, artist, or poet," says Hazlitt, "never becomes a great one." I have known such in my time, who were always advancing by slow and sure steps to the height of their ambition, but still remained in the second class." As the same acute writer further adds, a volcano does not give warning when it will, lava-like, rise in thunderbolt and sword at the approach. Kean stamped himself at the first night in Shylock; he never did it by labor. A man of genius is *sui generis*—to be known, he needs only to be seen; you can no more dispute whether he is one, than you can dispute whether it is a panther that is shown you in a cage.

Neither do *great occasions* make great men. Great occasions are the necessities only for which great men are the supplies. There was never a truer sentiment uttered, than that quoted at a recent scientific meeting in England, *by Professor Owen*, from the note-book of the late Dr. Hunter, viz: that no man was ever a great man who *wished* to be one. To achieve any species of greatness, we must be utterly unconscious of the way we are to do it. It is not to be acquired by *malice prepense*. As well might one, by taking thought, add a cubit to his stature, as by set efforts do his greatness—they only *reveal* it. They are the outgoings of an inward being; they are the embodiments of the soul, which was *born* great. When the Duke of Wellington carried out any of his great strategical operations in Spain, or put the keystone to the arch of his glory at Waterloo, think you he was dreaming of a star and a garter? No; he thought only of giving the French a sound thrashing.

Paradoxical as all this may seem, it is nevertheless true; nor does it afford any encouragement to idleness, or flatter the conceit of Heaven-descended Genius in turn-down collars, that labor may be dispensed with. It simply says that the Crow is not the Eagle, and that no amount of sun-starings will make it one; therefore, as an able writer, himself a man of brilliant genius, has said:—"It is no man's business whether he has genius or not; work he must, whether he is, but quietly and steadily; and the natural and unforced results of such work will be always the things that God meant him to do, and will be his best. No agonies, nor heartrendings, will enable him to do any better! If he be a great man, they will be great things; if he is a small man, small things; but always, if true, peculiarly doing good and right: always, if reckoning and ambitiously done, false, hollow, and despicable."

The Octoroon—Letter from the Author

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1860.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Picayune:

Gentlemen: My work, "The Octoroon, or Life in Louisiana," has been attacked by the press here—some of which I think is as much for political drama, others that it is an Abolition play in disguise, and others that it is neither.

As for my political persuasion, I am a Democrat, and a Southern democrat, but do not hold myself up with politics in any way; still when I found myself under an imputation of writing anything with the smallest tendency against my convictions, I withdrew it from the stage, because I disowned it; I withdrew it to send it down South, that you might see for yourselves whether, even inadvertently, I could prostitute my abilities, my convictions and my feelings.

It is not probable that I shall ever visit the South again, so I am doubly anxious to retain the good opinion of the friends I made and left there. And I have no more honest, straight and manly course to pursue than to send on the work, as I do now, and prove by its representation that I am not unworthy of such kind remembrance. I am, yours truly,

DION BOURCICAULT.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Louisiana:

Sir: I have the honor to place before you a work of fiction, called "The Octoroon, or Life in Louisiana." It has been represented in this city, and the reception it has met with from many Southern families of distinction, has induced me to dedicate to your Excellency a picture of plantation life, not the less faithful because drawn by one who feels so warmly towards the sunny South.

If its merits be humble, I trust its honesty and truth will recommend it to your favor.—And let the absence of flattery from its pages attest the sincerity of my convictions.

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

DION BOURCICAULT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.

We should like to be present when "The Octoroon" is produced in a slave State.

Colonization in Yoruba.

[Correspondence of the Atlanta Civilization Society.]

ABEOKUTA, Yoruba, Dec. 9, 1859.

Rev. H. H. GARNER, President African Civilization Society:

Dear Sir—I was much disappointed in not having received any news from you by the last mail. Dr. Delany has been with me now over a month. His health is feeble. He embraced the favorable opportunity to visit other parts of the coast. Had he come directly to Abbeokouta, I believe he would have enjoyed as good health as I do.

Should circumstances permit, we purpose effecting, this week, a formal contract with the Alake (or King) and chiefs of the place, in which we shall have clearly stated the conditions on which we shall be permitted to enjoy the privileges of civilized life. They are, as I have already informed you, very favorable to our enterprise. The natives are beginning to appreciate the advantages which flow from contact with civilization. As soon as possible after our work is finished here, we shall set out for places farther in the interior—Ibadan, Ijaye, Ogbomishaw, Awyaw, and Ilorin.

We are very much straightened in our pecuniary affairs. When Dr. Delany arrived here he had only $23 in his possession. I have confidence that the African Civilization Society will make some effort to save us.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

TO THE FRIENDS OF AFRICA.

The African Civilization Society have entered upon a great and glorious work—the Christian civilization of Africa. Two of our men are now in the Yoruba country, forming treaties of amity with the king and chiefs, and making arrangements for settling—to come among them and instruct them, by precept and example, in the arts and sciences of Christian and civilized life. A wide and very promising field is now open in the valley of the Niger, for the exhibition of Christian zeal and enterprise. The philanthropist and the Christian are invited to enter in and gather of the harvest, already "white." Several enterprising families are looking forward with interest to the time when they shall be able to make Yoruba their home. But they want the means to assist them in locating there. This done, they will sustain themselves, and soon be able to say to their friends: "Come and go with us, and we will do you good," for "the Lord has promised good concerning" Africa.

We have recent communications from Messrs. Campbell and Delany stating their situation and circumstances for want of funds to enable them to prosecute their enterprise. We appeal to the friends of Africa everywhere to aid the Society in this enterprise. Funds may be sent to the Treasurer, Robert Lindley Murray, No. 45 Broad street, New York City, or to the Rev. A. A. Constantine, Corresponding Secretary African Civilization Society, No. 24 Bible House, New York City, by whom they will be acknowledged. A. A. CONSTANTINE, Cor. Sec.

Feb. 6, 1860.

St. Anthony and Minneapolis.

[From the St. Paul Times and Minnesotian.]

Quite a bruise exists among the members of the Catholic congregations of St. Anthony and Minneapolis. The events which have been created by some of the parties interested, appears as follows: Some weeks ago, one of the pupils in attendance on the school under the immediate supervision of the "Sisters of Charity," was subjected to chastisement. Complaint was lodged with the Priest, (a Frenchman), alleging that said punishment was unduly severe. Such seems to have been the opinion arrived at, after a minute investigation of the circumstances. Accordingly the "Sisters" were censured. At this they took umbrage, and refused to be controlled by said Priest. He reported the case to the Bishop, who sustained his action, and ordered the "Sisters" to report themselves at St. Paul, from whence they have been sent to various other points. From the fact that the Bishop and Priest are both Frenchmen, has served to stir the little portion of the congregation to circulating a petition, praying for the immediate removal of said Priest. This has been extensively signed. The French Catholics manifest great displeasure at this proceeding, and are now busily engaged in procuring signatures to a remonstrance. What the upshot of the matter will be, the future can alone determine. It is for us to state that the German Catholics here taken no part in the matter. Their resident missionary Priest, Eberhardt, possesses the implicit confidence. He is a high-toned gentleman, liberal in his views, and indefatigable in his labors. If is proper to state, before dropping the subject, that our Irish friends defend the French Priest. Of course this will be resisted by the French.

BURNING FAITH DOG IN.—It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the dreadful catastrophe of the tenement building in Elm street, New York, is directly traceable to the use of burning fluid. It appears that the party in the basement on the ground floor was filling a fluid lamp, the fluid caught, and running over the floor set the building in flames, which leaping up the stairway, set fire to the upper stories above, the terrified occupants of which we have given an account, followed.

Who Employed Counsel for John Brown?.

The following testimony was given by Mr. John A. Andrew, of Boston, before the Senate Investigating Committee:

MR. ROWSON TO MR. TAYLOR.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 28, 1860.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I regret to say that reasons, the full force of which had not developed itself when, I last wrote to you, compel me to withdraw the invitation I then forwarded you to deliver lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

Believing that you would prefer that these reasons should be candidly stated to you, I shall briefly do so. They are:

1. Your connection with the *Tribune* newspaper, which has done more than any paper in our country to diffuse the Abolition sentiments and principles which led to the conception of the murderer and robber John Brown upon Virginia.

2. The skeptical character of certain parts of your lecture on Humboldt, which indicate that you do not fully believe the Divine Inspiration and authority of the Sacred Scriptures—a belief firmly held by Christians of the Southern States, and which they consider an indispensable safeguard against Abolitionism, Spiritualism, Free Lovelism, and all the other forms of fanaticism, so prevalent in the North.

While such objections exist in the mind of our community, I cannot suppose it would be agreeable to you to visit us.

Your letters to me have been very courteous, and have indicated a willingness to gratify us, for which I beg you will accept our thanks.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

R. R. HOWSON, Chairman.

MR. TAYLOR'S REPLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3, 1860.

R. R. HOWSON, Esq.—Sir:—Your letter of the 28d ult. has been forwarded to me.

I acknowledge your candor, though I might naturally have looked for a more courteous expression of it.

My literary connection with the New York *Tribune* is of twelve years standing. It is indicated in most of my published works, and so well known to those who know anything of my history, that I can scarcely conceive you were ignorant of it. I have visited the Southern States, as an avowed correspondent of that paper, having obtained in Kentucky and *Virginia*, and received cordial invitations from Nashville, Memphis, Augusta and Savannah. Hence, I considered, your own letter of invitation as another evidence that, however politicians might differ, there was no "sectionalism" in the world of Literature and Art, and even made arrangements to lecture before your Society, at some inconvenience to myself. It was a pleasant reflection that, while my friend, John R. Thompson, Esq., of your city, was receiving in our Literary Associations of the North that respect to which his talents entitle him, I, a Northern author, should, at the same time, appear before a Richmond audience. I have heretofore supposed it possible that I might privately hold the opinions of Washington and Jefferson on the subject of Slavery, yet—so long as I should not publicly express those opinions—be sure of respectful treatment in the State which gave those great men to our common country.

You speak of my lecture on Humboldt with so much assurance, that I suppose you must have heard it. I cannot suppose that you, the President of an Association which claims to be pre eminently christian, would make so grave a charge against any one from hearsay or imperfect knowledge. *You know*, therefore, that the only points in that lecture which have any reference to religion are these: I defend Humboldt from the charge of infidelity, stating my belief that a deep religious feeling formed the basis of his character, and, furthermore, I dissent from the assertion of a few narrow-minded theologians, that science is necessarily atheistic in its tendencies. I confess in a profound attachment that you should consider such opinions as evidence of "scepticism," indicating a want of belief in "the divine inspiration and authority of the Sacred Scriptures." If this belief Alexander Humboldt was *not* an infidel makes me one, by the same logic, if I believe you to be an infidel, I prove you a Christian.

In conclusion, let me say that I have traveled in all the principal portions of the earth—that I know all forms of government and all religious creeds, from pagan to christian, and study; but that nowhere, in any of the lands or races most bitterly hostile to Republicanism or Christianity, have I ever been subjected to a narrower or more humiliating censorship.

Yours, for free thought and enlightened Christianity, BAYARD TAYLOR.

Protection in France.

[From the Philadelphia American.]

No statesman or party of repute in this country has ever advocated the imposition of duties on commerce for the mere prohibitory sum, such as characterized the intercourse of nations in the middle ages. The nearest approach to such medizvalism has been made by the tea and coffee taxing Democracy, and by a few years, a school of which Mr. Cobb is the best existing chief and leader—a school best represented always by a cob absolutely denuded of kernel, and starving all who swallow it. Mr. Andrew desired to record his protest against this assumption of undelegated power. He contended that the Senate does not possess the power to obtain information by coercive inquiry, under the restrictions pursuant to which he was summoned, because the resolution contains no Parliamentary purpose, but only an apparent effort to aid some judicial case by legislative means. That this investigation is not undertaken as incidental to the power of the Senate to try impeachments, nor the power to judge of the qualifications of its members, nor its power to punish contempts against its own authority, nor its power to protect its own proceedings; and that the discovery of all the matters pointed at by the resolution, would not tend to instruct the legislative mind, in the amendment of existing statutes, or in the framing of new legislation. That the only legal power to make inquisition into the question of the guilt or innocence of crime by coercive process, as a power always incidental to punishment, will be needed only when they stretch the Constitution somewhat further in the same direction, to enable the Senate to punish as well as to inquire.

A Wall from the South.

[From the Southern Confederacy.]

A Black Republican, Douglas Free-soiler, and a Winter Davis Know Nothing, have been elected as the principal officers of the House of Representatives. Thus far the combination against slavery is strengthened. The popular branch of the government is in the hands of the incendiary or John Brown party. The poor South makes no demonstration of resistance. She submits like the manacled slave, and does obeyance to those in command. If we say now is the time to *strike*, some *quasi* Abolitionist will interfere and say, *no, no, an election is coming, wait, wait, you will ruin the party.*" Very well, we have discharged our duty. We have been cognizant of the result for some time, and have warned the people to take the position we are in from which there was no alternative but their rights or their independence out of the Union. We have been met with scoffs and reprimands, but it changed not our purpose.

Our position is, that we have had sufficient and repeated causes for a dissolution, and that unless the whole policy of the General Government was changed, so that every section and every interest could be treated as equals, and enjoy the privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution, that the sooner a dissolution was brought about the better.

And to reinstate the Constitutional position of the South in the Union, and to cement it permanently together, certain acts and compromises should be repealed, odious restrictions wiped from the statute book, and a firm and determined resistance to any further compromise or concession.

We abhor anything like concession of right, or a compromise of principle. Justice is right, and should be maintained at all hazards.

The recent organization of the House of Representatives, by the election of sectional incendiaries, is a sufficient and just cause for a dissolution of the Government. We have no hesitation in so deciding. The South is debarred the privilege of her Constitutional rights in the popular branch of the Government, and can expect nothing but oppression and unconstitutional discrimination against her interests and against her institutions.

Therefore, the proper course to be pursued by those members of Congress representing a Southern constituency, is to withdraw from the Hall of Congress, come home, and consult the people upon the matter. If the people say submit, let us submit, but they say (as they will), our connection is dissolved and we will establish a Southern Confederacy and organize a Southern Congress, this is the course to adopt. If we submit now to the election of Pennington, John W. Forney and Hoffman, we will submit like meekish as the election of Seward or some other Black Republican.

The people in every county should hold primary meetings and call their representatives home, and commence at once (wh. I we will be forced to do) the organization of a Southern Confederacy.

How Douglas Delegates are Made.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has published a list of Douglas delegates to Charleston, already appointed. Among these we find the names of Dr. McNally and Wells A. Hutchins, of this District. As the *Enquirer* may not be aware of the fact we give it the information that a resolution instructing these delegates to vote for Douglas was voted down in the Convention.—We do not know how Mr. Hutchins stands, but James Buchanan may be expected to vote for Douglas about the same time Mr. McNally does. The *Enquirer* will please count the Dr. out.—*Sioto Gazette.*

Cheap Farms.

Horace Greeley, in one of his recent letters to the *Tribune*, has the following as to the cheapness of farms in the West at the present time:

I say emphatically to the industrious and frugal, who contemplate migration from the East to the West: If you can bring a moderate amount of ready means with you, the inducements for such migration were never greater than now. I judge that, in good hands, $500 will to-day buy more land, or a quarter section with better improvements, than $1,000 would have bought two or three years ago. With $1,000 cash in hand, you can buy a pretty fair farm in any State of Ohio. Land is in a great abundance of land still held at absurd prices, but there is enough that will be sold—indeed, much of it must be sold—at reasonable rates. One is little way from the railroads and the villages, and you can buy good quarter-sections in almost any county, for the fair value of the improvements already made on them. No reasonable man ought to wish them lower.

We learn from Canal Superintendent Harris that the State is a considerable loser by this fierce competition, a large portion of the canal docking having burned out in some places to a depth of eight feet below the canal bottom. The repairs will, therefore, be a serious one, but as it occurred during the Season of navigation; and as it is the damage will amount to six or seven hundred dollars.—*Buffalo Express*, 11th.

WIRE AND WIRE.—A correspondent referring to the paraphrased proverb in our last issue, "A word from the wise is sufficient," begs to know what that word is.

[Granted, "what word that Wise might state, would be sufficient for that wise."—Ed.]

[Another kind correspondent sends us the word, but we have already received another similarly prepared in his own house.—*Louisville Courier*, 10th.

Mr. Bayard Taylor and the Young Christians of Virginia.

MR. ROWSON TO MR. TAYLOR.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 28, 1860.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I regret to say that reasons, the full force of which had not developed itself when, I last wrote to you, compel me to withdraw the invitation I then forwarded you to deliver lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

Believing that you would prefer that these reasons should be candidly stated to you, I shall briefly do so. They are:

1. Your connection with the *Tribune* newspaper, which has done more than any paper in our country to diffuse the Abolition sentiments and principles which led to the conception of the murderer and robber John Brown upon Virginia.

2. The skeptical character of certain parts of your lecture on Humboldt, which indicate that you do not fully believe the Divine Inspiration and authority of the Sacred Scriptures—a belief firmly held by Christians of the Southern States, and which they consider an indispensable safeguard against Abolitionism, Spiritualism, Free Lovelism, and all the other forms of fanaticism, so prevalent in the North.

While such objections exist in the mind of our community, I cannot suppose it would be agreeable to you to visit us.

Your letters to me have been very courteous, and have indicated a willingness to gratify us, for which I beg you will accept our thanks.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

R. R. HOWSON, Chairman.

MR. TAYLOR'S REPLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3, 1860.

R. R. HOWSON, Esq.—Sir:—Your letter of the 28d ult. has been forwarded to me.

I acknowledge your candor, though I might naturally have looked for a more courteous expression of it.

My literary connection with the New York *Tribune* is of twelve years standing. It is indicated in most of my published works, and so well known to those who know anything of my history, that I can scarcely conceive you were ignorant of it. I have visited the Southern States, as an avowed correspondent of that paper, having obtained in Kentucky and *Virginia*, and received cordial invitations from Nashville, Memphis, Augusta and Savannah. Hence, I considered, your own letter of invitation as another evidence that, however politicians might differ, there was no "sectionalism" in the world of Literature and Art, and even made arrangements to lecture before your Society, at some inconvenience to myself. It was a pleasant reflection that, while my friend, John R. Thompson, Esq., of your city, was receiving in our Literary Associations of the North that respect to which his talents entitle him, I, a Northern author, should, at the same time, appear before a Richmond audience. I have heretofore supposed it possible that I might privately hold the opinions of Washington and Jefferson on the subject of Slavery, yet—so long as I should not publicly express those opinions—be sure of respectful treatment in the State which gave those great men to our common country.

You speak of my lecture on Humboldt with so much assurance, that I suppose you must have heard it. I cannot suppose that you, the President of an Association which claims to be pre eminently christian, would make so grave a charge against any one from hearsay or imperfect knowledge. *You know*, therefore, that the only points in that lecture which have any reference to religion are these: I defend Humboldt from the charge of infidelity, stating my belief that a deep religious feeling formed the basis of his character, and, furthermore, I dissent from the assertion of a few narrow-minded theologians, that science is necessarily atheistic in its tendencies. I confess in a profound attachment that you should consider such opinions as evidence of "scepticism," indicating a want of belief in "the divine inspiration and authority of the Sacred Scriptures." If this belief Alexander Humboldt was *not* an infidel makes me one, by the same logic, if I believe you to be an infidel, I prove you a Christian.

In conclusion, let me say that I have traveled in all the principal portions of the earth—that I know all forms of government and all religious creeds, from pagan to christian, and study; but that nowhere, in any of the lands or races most bitterly hostile to Republicanism or Christianity, have I ever been subjected to a narrower or more humiliating censorship.

Yours, for free thought and enlightened Christianity, BAYARD TAYLOR.

Stokton.

A Washington correspondent thus speaks of Mr. Sickles's appearance in the House: "There is a general stir among the fairer portion of the audience as Mr. Sickles saunters quietly in, a slender figure, attired with exact Parisian fastidiousness of taste that he has acquired the name of the best dressed man in the House. Dark brown hair, brushed smoothly away from his white broad forehead; full beard and moustache, and a handsome face, all but the eyes—ah! such singular looking eyes! As long as his back is turned, he seems an Adonis; but the eyes spoil all. His usual style of dress—one that makes him the envy of every dandy on Pennsylvania avenue for its *distingue* perfection—is a black dress coat, with velvet collar, and light gray trowsers, tapering down to the small shiney boots. His hands are incased in perfectly fitting kid gloves, of some dark color, which he wears, even in his seat. This habit has given rise to superstitious rumor, that they are worn to conceal the deep blood-stains which his fingers are still grimacing his hands. His lounges in a sort of a nonchalant way upon his seat, seldom executed by his fellow-members, and apparently quite unaware that he is the center of hundreds of curious eyes. He is boarding in a private family on 13th street, and 'Teresa' is with him."

"HELL HATH NO FURY LIKE A WOMAN SCORNED."—*Spitefull Revenge.*—A young man who had been a regular visitor at the residence of a young lady citizen, in Buffalo, so as to create a belief that he intended ultimately to propose, was asked, in a jocose manner by the mother, at the tea table, recently, when he and the daughter were to be married. To which he replied, with an appearance of astonishment, that such an idea had not been entertained by him. Whereupon the young lady got up from the table without speaking a word, left the dining room and brought thence a bottle of vitriol, and without a syllable or gesture of warning, threw the fierce liquid into the face of the young man, shockingly disfiguring it, and destroying the sight of one of his eyes, while hopelessly injuring the other. Interesting female to marry, she would be.

☞ Mr. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, had a great benefit at New Orleans, January 21st, and was crowned with a triumph wreath. It is reported that he will soon lead Miss Devlin, an actress of note, to the hymenial altar.

☞ The greatest thoughts seem degraded in their passage through little minds. Even the winds of heaven make but mean music when whistling through the key-hole.

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Prices—Cloth, $5.00; Sheep, $5.50; Half Morocco, $6.00; Half Russia, $6.50.
☞ TERMS CASH, upon delivery of the Volumes. ☜
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 89 & 41 Lake street.

20,000 COPIES OF

MR. BRADBURY'S

Hymn and Tune Book

FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS,
Have already been sold for.

BRADBURY'S ORIOLA,
Contains one-third more matter than any of his former books at the same price, and is really superior than any book before the public. 256 pages, 16mo. $4 per dozen.
☞ "It is full of Gems."
☞ Superintendents and all interested in Sabbath Schools should call and examine it. Specimens sent to any one 200 tunes, one-fourth of which were never before published, and over 300 choice hymns.
Sent by mail for 14 letter stamps.

ROOT & CADY,
95 ..... Clark Street 95
CHICAGO, ILL.
P. S.—New Pianos just received, which we sell fully warranted at

$200.
ja2 ROOT & CADY.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partner-

ship heretofore existing under the name and firm of Crane & Bogardus, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. CRANE,
SAM'L BOGARDUS.
Dated Chicago Feb. 1, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—

Samuel Bogardus late of the firm of Crane & Bogardus dealers in Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese, having formed a partnership with Mr. H. D. Bogardus, will continue the business at No. 89 South Water st.ect, under the firm name of S. Bogardus & Co.
SAMUEL BOGARDUS.
H. D. BOGARDUS.
Chicago, February 1st, 1860. fe9-1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—

On and after this date Mr. Lewis Boldenweck is a partner in our firm, and the business, together with the debts due to and by the late firm, is hereby transferred in the name and style of Keith, Paton & Co.
KEITH & PATON.
Chicago, January 1, 1860. fe5-1m

THE UNDERSIGNED has this

day taken in Mr. Lewis Boldenweck as a co-partner in the Stone Cutting business in Chicago. Said business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Deakman & Boldenweck, and at said Deakman's old stand, No. 359 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM C. DEAKMAN.
February 4th, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—

Mr. SAML P. CARTER, late of Rockford, is a partner in our firm from and after this date. The business will hereafter be conducted, under the name of Tucker, Randolph & Carter.
TUCKES & RANDOLPH.
Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1860. fe9-1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF

Partnership.—The Exalton Co Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wrought-an-Cast Iron Business, under the firm name of EXALTON & DALTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George F. Lotz and John M. Johnston having purchased the interest of C. Exalton and Samuel D. Dalton, H. Chenoweth, are alone authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
GEO. EXALTON,
WM. H. CHENOWETH.
JOHN M. JOHNSTON.
T. W. WADSWORTH, Special Partner.
Chicago, January 16th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The

day formed a Co-Partnership under the firm of
LETZ & JOHNSTON,
For the purpose of doing a General Wrought and Cast Iron Business, at the old stand of C. Exalton & Co., located at Nos. 84 to 92 South Franklin street.
GEORGE F. LETZ.
JOHN M. JOHNSTON.
Chicago, January 2d, 1860. ja9-1m

Educational.

NORTH-WESTERN FEMALE

COLLEGE, AT EVANSTON,
On the Lake Shore R.R., 12 miles from Chicago.
SPRING TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, Feb. 27th.
Academic Charges, (per half year).....$22 00
Music, Painting, French, German, &c., taught by the most accomplished Teachers, at the lowest rates.
LADS' CLASS.
Ten lads, not less than ten nor more than fifteen years of age, will be received into the Academic Department, and carefully trained for College, Scientific School, or Business, for $72 per half year. The Matron will carefully repair their wardrobe, and inculcate tidy habits.
For particulars address
fe9-1w W. P. JONES, President.

BOARD, TUITION, &C., OF

Young Ladies at the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Cook County, and Chicago Railroad, twelve miles from the city.
The Academic Department, per half year.....$22 50
In the College Department.....24 50
Board, Tuition Washing, &c., of lads under fifteen in a family of approved character, per half year, ... 50
fe9-2m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT
LAKE FOREST.
This Institution, conducted by Rev. Dr. DICKINSON and DAUGHTERS, has been in successful operation since September last. In the course of study are embraced the usual branches of an accomplished female education.
The Sanitary arrangements are complete, and the location of unrivalled beauty and healthfulness.
For further information address the Principal,
Rev. DANIEL DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, Ill., Feb 2d, 1860. fe9-1m

WRITING DEPARTMENT OF

Bryant, Bell & Stratton's
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
To accommodate the large and increasing patronage of this Department, separate and commodious parlors have been appointed for its exclusive use.
SPENCERIAN SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.
As taught by its veteran author, P. R. Spencer, and Prof. P. R. Spencer, Jr., in our STANDARD, and his excellence commands the general acknowledgment that as a means of copperplate writing all other systems are obsolete. Ladies and gentlemen may enter at any time and receive instruction from experienced and accomplished teachers.
TERMS.
$7.50 for 22 lessons.....2 lessons per day.
$10.00 for 3 months.....3 lessons per day.
$10.50 for 2 months.....4 lessons per day.
Students in Commercial Department entitled to receive instruction in Penmanship without extra charge.
ja19 1w57 1m

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL.

The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) but north of Indiana street Bridge, the BEST kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market prices.

ERIE COAL,	Large Egg.
ORMSBY COAL,	Small Egg.
MOUNT CARBON COAL,	LACKAWANA COAL.
BRIAR HILL COAL,	BLOSSBURG COAL.

Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always.
JOHN B. DYER & CO. RENO & LITTLE.

COAL—COAL—WE HAVE

on hand a large Stock of the best quality of Eastern Coal, (Anthracite and Bituminous) consisting of the following kinds, all of which we offer to the public at the lowest market prices:

LEHIGH,	BRIAR HILL, and ERIE.
ORMSBY COAL,	MINERAL RIDGE,
LEHIGH,	CHIPPEWA,
SCRANTON,	NEW CASTLE,
LACKAWANA,	BLOSSBURG.

Which will be sold at the lowest market rates.
HOGINS & LOCKWOOD,
Corner Market and Madison streets,
Fluvanna Anthracite Trans Co.

COAL—COAL—I have a large

stock of the best qualities of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, which I am selling at the lowest market rates.

LEHIGH,	BRIER HILL,
LACKAWANA,	ORMSBY,
SCRANTON,	CHIPPEWA,
SEAMON,	BLOSSBURG.

I have erected EXTENSIVE SHEDS for storing my Coal, and am prepared to deliver it DRY and CLEAN to Consumers who have not room to store their coal this season.
Orders left at my office, corner of Kinzie and Franklin streets, and promptly executed at my Yards, No. 62 North Wells street and foot of North Branch Bridge.
A. B. MEEKER.

COAL SCREENINGS FOR

SALE.—150 tons Coarse Briar Hill and Pure Coal Screenings, at $2.50 to $3.00 per load.
HOGINS & LOCKWOOD'S Coal Yard,
Corner Market and Madison streets,
Fluvanna Anthracite Trans Co.

Press & Tribune.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

ILLINOIS RIVER.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday says: "From the Illinois river we hear that navigation is all right at Harris' Landing, (six miles below Griggsville,) and from this movement of boats in that direction, we think there will soon be a very lively trade there.—The Belle Peoria came up to her wharf from that stream about 4 P. M. yesterday, with a very fair trip as will be seen by her manifest."

A RUNAWAY WIFE.—Last Spring the wife of a man named Martel, a saloon keeper at Rockford, ran away with a man in the employ of her husband. They came to this city and were here arrested and brought before Justice Milliken, just as they were on the point of leaving for the East. The wife returned to her home, and finally, a short time since, went to visit her father, a respectable farmer in Hampshire, Kane county. Last week the woman again disappeared, leaving behind her a crippled child. It is supposed that she has gone in search of her paramour. The husband is desirous that the matter be made public, indulging in the hope that by this means the friends of the frail woman may get a positive clue to her whereabouts.

MURDER IN CARROLL COUNTY.—On Monday of last week a brutal murder was committed about two and a half miles from Mt. Carroll, in Carroll County. It appears that two Irishmen were employed by Mr. Hunting, a quarrel of some kind arose between them, and one struck the other a severe blow on the head with a pick, fracturing the skull badly. He afterwards struck another blow on the neck, inflicting a deep and horrible wound. He then left him and went home. The next morning his unfortunate victim was found in the woods, where he, after having crawled there after the infliction of his injuries. The name of the murdered man is Welch, that of the other is Slower Slowy. The murderer has been committed.

COAL IN BLOOMINGTON.—A call for a meeting, signed by some eighty to a hundred prominent citizens of Bloomington, appears in the last *Pantagraph*, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for ascertaining to a certainty, by boring, whether or not there is coal beneath that city.

LA SALLE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Last week the case was tried of Walter G. Porter vs. The Illinois Central Railroad, in which the plaintiff claims some $2,500 of the company for furnishing certain stone. The company deny ever having made the contract. The case was tried at last term and Porter got a verdict for some $2,000. The company got a new trial, and now have succeeded in cutting the verdict down to $800. The case will probably be appealed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon of last week, while John McGeogh was returning from Galena to his home in Galena Hollow, his axeid nitally fell from his wagon, and the wheels passed over his head, from the effect of which he died the next morning.

—Lolo Montez is lecturing upon "John Bull at Home," in Cleveland.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—In the town of Alpine, on Wednesday last, as a team was hauling some logs, a child, aged about eight years, son of Mr. Cramer, jumped on the load, but fell off upon the ground, when a log rolled over the child, killing him almost instantly.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Enterprise.*

—Capt. Ward, President of the Consolidated Steamboat Line, from St. Louis to the Upper Mississippi, writes to a citizen of St. Anthony that the boat will be a semi-weekly line of boats in the Falls during the coming season. The Saints are jubilant over the prospect of being the "head of navigation."

INTERFERENCE.—The U. S. Marshal has gone up to Lake "Pepin," Racine, (we don't know which,) to eject all the trespassers on the Public Lands. It is well known that millions of feet of splendid logs are annually cut and hauled off these lands, which will become worthless in a very few years. In consequence of this action of the Marshal, our mill owners are fearful that the spring supply of logs will not be sufficient to meet the demand. Should this occur, an advance must take place over the present prices of manufactured lumber. The supply on hand is exceedingly short, and but a moderate stock of logs will be got out. Most of our mills are running, the recent fine weather having been highly favorable.—*Cor. of the St. Paul (Minn.) Times.*

POST OFFICE THIEVES.—Messrs. Parry, Bank-ers of this city, report as that their have been seriously annoyed for the last few months from the regular failure of drafts forwarded by them to the East. They state that they have been unable to get a draft, mailed at this place, through since last September—failures being of almost daily occurrence.

The fact that letters containing drafts, sent by private conveyance to St. Paul and mailed there, have invariable gone through safely, would indicate that the robbery was committed somewhere on the route between St. Paul and this. We hear that bankers at St. Peter are similarly annoyed. The matter should be looked into.—*Mankato (Minn.) Independent.*

Important to Farmers—A Valuable Discovery.

Mr. Chas.E. Brown, of Wauwatosa, has laid on our table some specimens of peat which he has dug out of a marsh upon his farm, and which he thinks may be made of very great value to numerous farmers in the State, who have marshes upon their lands. These marshes have always been supposed to be worthless, and in fact have been so, so far as having been able to reach any formation of this kind was concerned, since they are more or less under water. But from the continued dry weather this season, the water of the marshes became dry, and can be worked at this winter with ease.

The specimen which he has dug out of his marsh consists of three different layers, the first about 14 feet deep, the second about 24, and the third from 1 to 14 feet deep. Each layer differs from the other in color and quality. The first is the lightest in color as well as in weight, the second is dark and mucky, and the third is not quite so hard as the second, and is very dark in color. It is filled with roots, &c., which have no doubt lain there for ages. The second layer looks like regular peat, and experiments go to show that it will burn like peat, giving out a warm, glowing heat, and continuing to burn even longer than charcoal.

But it is not a discovery of peat that Mr. Brown speaks of it, so much as a valuable article for manuring purposes. Nothing can be richer and more desirable for manuring lands, and where he has tried it upon his own land, the grass he has sprung up as if with a new life, showing that the substance possesses great fructifying qualities. And almost every extensive farmer in this State, should have more or less of it in his mar-hes, and now is the time to get it out and apply it to the soil. The expense is very trifling, according to the course that has been taken by Mr. Brown. He has hired four men, one of whom can dig it out of the marsh in convenient blocks for carrying, fast enough to supply three men in removing it. In this manner it has cost him only about eight cents a ton, and he has already dug out for his farm some 600 tons, and contemplates digging some 1,000 more

Press & Tribune

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1860.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Finances of the City of Chicago,

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 13, 1860.

To James Long, Esq., Carpenter, and Levi B. Taft, Esqrs., Finance Committee of the common Council of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the requirements of the Amended Charter, Section 16, I herewith submit for your examination and approval, the Financial Statement for the year ending January 31, 1860. It has been prepared in this office with great care and attention, and shows plainly, I trust to all, what it purports to do, a correct and full exhibit of the financial condition of the city.

You will perceive that, first, there is a tabular abstract of Receipts and Expenditures. This is followed by schedules in order, detailing every item in full. I would ask for all the schedules particular attention, as necessary to a perfect understanding of the whole statement.

Next, is the balance sheet of the ledger, showing the resources and liabilities of the city, also detailed in schedules which follow.

The third is a brief statement showing the appropriations for the Fiscal year, (and it may also properly be called the municipal year,) April 1, 1859, to March 31, 1860, and the expended taxes made on account thereof to date being ten months. In those three parts taken together you have held back-yard, without any reserve—and, on the whole statement of financial matters pertaining to the City Government, comprehended briefly as follows: 1. Receipts from all sources for the year. 2. Expenditures in the same period. 3. Debts and Liabilities of the City. 4. Credit side showing the funded and floating debt and all other liabilities. 5. Appropriation accounts covering balance due on those accounts to April 1 next. It will be seen that the debt account has been kept entirely separate from appropriations. I have called in all outstanding bills to Feb. 1st, and they are charged to their respective accounts and appear in this statement. This also shows the only unfunded contract dependent on the general Fund.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that the past municipal year has been one of no ill-t emprovement as regards our City finances. You know the fact well by experience, and, Commencing the year with a floating debt of $200,000, it became necessary first to provide for that, which we done from the proceeds of loans made on most favorable terms for the City, with Messrs. Robbins & Sturges, of New York; and Mr. F. F. W. Peck, of this city, canceling the old loan and giving new ones for a year. Believing we could borrow in anticipation of taxes being collected, as had always been done in a previous Season, also that there was power to raise $400,000, no difficulty was apprehended but what we should go through the year without trouble, as the credit of the City was never better, money being easily obtained in New York on our bonds at 7@8 per cent. Interest.

But an injunction issued from the Superior Court, restraining the City from selling any more bonds during the year. The Court holding that the City had exhausted its power in borrowing to the amount authorized, though it was supposed by us that those loans would be looked upon as renewals of old, which they in fact were.

By this decision this department had to depend upon receipts from taxes as and small amounts advanced on account of taxes until the tax levy could be made.

The resource was insufficient for the necessary expenses, consequently bills, pay-rolls, &c., could not be promptly paid, causing, in many cases, great inconvenience to parties who actually needed their money. I take great pleasure, however, in stating that all demands against the City are now paid. With very few exceptions, all have appreciated the condition of the City, and have not been unreasonable in pressing their claims, which now are fast being liquidated, as, of the balance in the Treasury Feb. 1, more than one-half were paid out the first week of this month—the balance leaving to credit of Special Asse sments.

If the receipts from other sources shall reach the amount estimated, the tax levy of 1859 will be sufficient to meet its expenses. As the laws restrict us to three and a half mills on the do lar valuation, enough tax could not be levied to liquidate the floating debt.

The debt, as you know, is an accumulation from former years. The last two years before this, appropriations were made by vote of Common Council, and the Comptroller was guided by them in paying for purchases; but there was a failure in each year to raise sufficient funds to meet them, and I leave no other plan feasible in each of these years than, to fund $ 60,000. Had it been done, then the present year one d hav t ta ed sufficiently to pay all floating indebtedness and start with next municipal year could have commenced free of debt. I do not see at present any other way to get rid of that debt—contracted in entire good faith and under proper authority, every dollar of which was legitimately expended—than to carry it through another year, paying the interest thereon, and the Legislature must be asked to grant the necessary petition for an enabling act to fund the amount—forbidding, if thought best, the creation of any more debt, funded or otherwise, for municipal purposes, and so amending our charter laws that we can levy strictly for a specific purpose.

I would call your attention to the necessity of some amendments in the financial part of our charter, and respectfully suggest that you lay the subject before the Com. mon Council at the present session, in the shape of such as the Legislature. I give you a few instances: The old and new charter do not work harmoniously together as regards appropriations and taxes. Could they be so amended the s tax could be levied for current expenses (of course under all proper restriction) then the Comptroller could keep his books in much better form than now, being enabled to credit to each appropriation account the tax levied for it, which now cannot be done in a direct way. I also think the financial statement should be made for the same year the appropriations are made; now the former is made from February to February, and the latter from April to April. The financial statement should be made for the same period of a municipal year, including as they do two months of the year you preceding. Other instances are apparent, but I will not now mention the r.

The valuation of Real Estate and Buildings was made under the order of the Council by Messrs. Wm. Jones Reuben Taylor and Geo. W. Dole, who devoted a number of days to a careful examination of the property, and it is, I think, highly satisfactory.

You will observe that the Cemetery is left out entirely. As that cannot be sold for city debts, it seems improper to longer call it as asset. Also, the same applies to Dearborn and Lake Parks, and Washington Square Park.

Asking, gentlemen, for this statement a careful, scrutinizing examination, and hoping it will meet with your approval,

I remain yours respectfully,

SAML. D. WARD,
City Comptroller.

The Finance Committee have examined and approved the following Annual Statement of the financial condition of the city, by the City Comptroller, and direct that the same be printed.

JAMES LONG,
L. B. CARPENTER,
LEVI B. TAFT.
} Finance Com.

Abstract of RECEIPTS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO for the Financial year of 1859 and '60, beginning February 1, 1859, and ending January 31st, 1860:

N. B.—A statement in detail follows this Abstract:

BALANCE IN TREASURY FEB. 1, 1859	$29,146.93
RECEIPTS	961,940.34
BRIDGE DEPARTMENT	498.76
CEMETERY	1,000.00
COSTS AND INTEREST ON TAX WARRANTS	2,645.41
DIVISION—SOUTH	30,784.29
DO. NORTH	38,966.93
DOCKS	486.73
DAMAGES	111.11
FUEL	2,292.70
FIRE DEPARTMENT	10,403.30
HOSPITAL	41.75
HEALTH DEPARTMENT	4,000.00
HARBOR	2,996.84
INTEREST	71,614.24
LUMBER	8,297.71
LAMP DISTRICTS	30,000.00
LEGAL EXPENSES	4,989.78
MISCELLANEOUS	4,994.04
POLICE DEPARTMENT	74,871.67
PUBLIC SQUARES AND COURT HOUSE	3,138.91
PRINTING	1,000.00
REDEMPTIONS FROM TAX SALES	18,992.73
RENTS	1,000.00
RECORDER'S COURT	5,071.25
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS	242,690.41
TREASURY INTEREST WARRANTS	47,910.00
TAX CERTIFICATES	43,193.17
WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER	9,428.15
WHARFING PRIVILEGES	18,139.25
	$1,956,289.19

Abstract of EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO for the Financial year of 1859 and '60, beginning February 1, 1859, and ending January 31st, 1860:

N. B.—A statement in detail follows this Abstract:

ARMORY	44.20
BILLS PAYABLE	$60,440.71
BILLS RECEIVABLE	2,760.00
BRIDGES	6,000.00
CEMETERY	480.40
COSTS AND INTEREST ON TAX WARRANTS	2,645.41
DIVISION—SOUTH	30,784.29
DO. NORTH	38,966.93
DOCKS	486.73
DAMAGES	111.11
FUEL	2,292.70
FIRE DEPARTMENT	10,403.30
HOSPITAL	41.75
HEALTH DEPARTMENT	4,000.00
HARBOR	2,996.84
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TAX CERTIFICATES	43,193.17
WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER	9,428.15
WHARFING PRIVILEGES	18,139.25
	$1,956,289.19

STATEMENT in detail of the RECEIPTS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, for the Financial Year of 1859 and '60.

BILLS PAYABLE.

Loans to be paid from the income of '59 and '60

C. D. Carpenter	$4,000.00
Mott's Fund	6,000.00
F. F. W. Peck	4,500.00
Sun Insurance Co.	4,000.00
'59 Bonds and Int.	30,000.00
	$260,500.00

BRIDGE DEPARTMENT.

Damages done by vessels running against bridges.....$98.50
Sale of old iron.....100.26
$198.76

CEMETERY.

Sale of lots prior to the Council withdrawing the same from sale.....$1,000.00

COSTS AND INTEREST.

Costs on special tax and special warrants, and interest on same, and on taxes when not paid within thirty days from the date.....$2,645.41

DIVISION—SOUTH.

Street taxes collected.....2,653.37
Do. do. paid in advance for curbing.....942.92
Do. do. do. for grading.....4,711.34
From an assessment for planting Shade trees—Remaining unpaid by lots not yet by the city.....1,772.82
Sale of old gutters.....1.25
$10,081.70

DIVISION—WEST.

Street taxes.....2,874.20
Do. do. paid in advance for curbing.....1,200.73
Do. do. do. for grading on $6,304.80.....1,260.72
$5,335.65
Due in Unpaid Taxes.....7,543.75
Sale of old rails.....1,000.00
Do. do. gutters.....1,067.76
Do. do. iron.....1,000.00
Do. do. bridges.....277.99
$4,377.75

FUEL.

Received by the Supervisor and City Weighmaster for wood and coal.....$ 4,711.34

FIRE APPARATUS.

Sale of Engine No. 1.....$ 500.00
Do. of Hose Cart No. 1.....250.00
Do. of Hose Cart No. 2.....250.00
Do. of Hook and Ladder No. 1.....250.00
Do. of Engine No. 2.....500.00
Do. of Hose Cart No. 3.....250.00
Do. of Hook and Ladder No. 2.....250.00
$2,250.00

HARBOR.

Received by the Supervisor and City Weighmaster for wood and coal.....$ 4,651.84

INTEREST.

Premium on $30,000 exchange sold.....$ 376.34
Premium on $30,000 exchange sold.....382.50
$ 758.84

KENDALL—ORIN.

Balance of his purchase of south Division Market building.....$96.04
Less reduction by direction of the Finance Committee.....60.00
36.04

LICENSES.

From Saloons	$4,845.25
" Pawnbrokers	1,450.00
" Butchers	1,150.00
" Dogs	1,000.00
" 4-passenger Baggage Wagons	673.50
" Showmen and Circuses	600.00
" Porters and Runners	613.00
" Auctioneers	600.00
" Auctions	600.00
" Omnibuses	264.00
" Intelligence Offices	120.00
" Night Hawks	120.00
" Grain Weighers	84.00
" Ball Alleys and Billiards	40.00
	12,545.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sundry items of expenses of former Commissioners recalled for.....$64.21
Allowed by Comptroller for the good working of heating apparatus at Engine Houses.....30.00
Deposits for surveys for opening and extending Streets and alleys.....550.00
Quit-claim for Arnold.....20.35
$ 664.56

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Fines collected by the Clerk of the Police Court.....$ 4,973.35
Fines collected by the Justices' Courts.....3,593.31
Sundry Fees.....97.00
less refunded Loss.....82.66
14.34
Convictions at the Bridewell.....1,000.47
$ 10,081.50

REDEMPTION FROM TAX SALES.

Forredemptions of lots purchased by the City of tax sale.....18,189.39
For redemption of lots purchased by individuals.....803.34
$ 18,992.73

RENTS.

For block 37 School Section.....1,200.00
For rent of City Hall.....1,317.50
For Grocery interest, Chris. Sipert and Green pay Rent.....15.00
$ 2,532.50

RECORDER'S COURT.

Fines collected.....$ 4,616.02
Forfeited bail bond.....182.50
Fees and costs collected.....113.97
$ 4,912.49

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

South Division.

Opening Alley in Block 19 and 1868, S. ..... $ 27.00
Widening Lasalle street.....81.35
Extending Dearborn street to Monroe.....432.00
Extending Indiana Avenue.....1,302.35
Extending Liberty street.....1,066.67
Extending Sidewalk on Monroe.....1,066.67
Filling Clark's west from Randolph to Washington.....1,152.72
Filling and curbing Dearborn Place.....709.95
Filling 66 junction Ringgold Place and Douglas avenue.....61.20
Opening Alley between lots 182 and 198 S. 280.32
Planking Alley in lots 182 and 184 S 6 E. 1,134.21
Planking Alley in lot 84 O. T. 460.00
Planking Alley in lots 122 and 123 S. 460.00
Planking Alley between lots 127, 128, 129 and 130 S. 940.80
Planking Alley in lots 127 and 128 S. 85.00
Planking Alley in 21 Fract. Sec. 39..... 180.96
Planking Alley in lots 28 O. T. 1,014.35
Paving Lasalle st. from Randolph to Lake..... 703.12
Paving Lasalle st. from Randolph to Washington.....4,308.78
Paving Lasalle st. from Randolph to Washington.....1,410.62
Paving Market st. from Randolph to Lake.....4,491.71
Paving Clark street from Lake to Randolph.....7,719.25
Paving Clark street from Randolph to Washington.....4,386.29
Paving Clark street from Washington to Madison.....4,386.29
Paving Dearborn st. from Randolph to Washington.....4,386.29
Paving Wells street from Randolph to Madison.....4,438.32
Paving Fourth Place from Clark st. to Dearborn.....213.00
Paving Washington st. from Canal to Lasalle.....810.00
Paving Washington st. from Lasalle to Market.....3,264.56
Macadamizing Washington st. from Market to Union Park.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Randolph st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Madison st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Monroe st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Adams st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Jackson st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Van Buren st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Harrison st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Taylor st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Polk st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Twelfth st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Eighteenth st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Twenty-second st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
Macadamizing Twenty-fifth st. from Clark to Halsted.....1,000.00
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